OUR INDIAN SYSTEM.

We have received an eloquent appeal, emanating from the Bight Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Minnesota, exposing the iniquities and calling for a reform of our present "Indian System." In making this appeal the writer states that it is not his purpose to assail the officials at present charged with the administration of the system, but to call public attention to the crying evils which grow out of the system itself. He cheerfully bears witness to the fidelity of some Government employés, but he says they have failed signally to subserve the ends of humanity and justice because the system was stronger than their personal efforts. Bishop Whipple suggests that besides motives of humanity and justice there are indispensable considerations of public safety to the inhabitants of our frontier which call for a reform in our Indian policy. The two advancing waves of civilization from the Atlantic and Pacific are soon to meet, pressing the Indian population in each direction to that inevitable doom which awaits them, and in the crisis of which they may turn upon their pursuers long enough to wake "such a wail of agony from the horrors of Indian warfare as we have never heard." In view of this impending crisis he calls on all men who love justice and fear God to listen calmly to what he says, with the invocation that "God may touch their hearts to redress every

It is plain that the Indians who sell their hunting grounds must either become civilized or perish, and treaties should be framed as much to secure their civilization and christianization as to divest them of their partial title to the lands they inhabit At present, says Bishop Whipple, " it sickens one to think of what does take place when treaties are made." The proceedings which generally attend such a transaction are thus described by the reverend writer :

"An Indian treaty usually has but one end; that end is "An Indian tresty usually has but one end; that end is to put money in some white man's pocket. The Indian is told of his great father's pity and love for red men, of his desire to see them made like their white brothers, that he has no houses, fire cances, or fire horses, that he knows not how to cultivate the soil, that he has no schoo's, nor books, nor teachers, nor knowledge of God, that all these and many more blessings will come to him and his children if he will not turn a deaf ear to his great fathers' words. He he will not turn a dear ear to his great lathers words. He believes the lying fable. He knows not how this is to be accomplished, but he trusts the smooth words. He can not read, and so supposes all this is in the bond. Often there are lying codicils, added or false interpretations given to absorb large sums of money for special claims, always provided such claimants will pay a liberal commission to secure them. The treaty is ratified. Then comes deferred hopes, the irritation of the pilfering of annuity goods, the squandering of money by fraudulent contracts, goods, the squandering of money by fraudulent contracts the theft of annuities; then diseases which follow vice be gin to hold a carnival in every village; there is no gover ment or law to protect person, property, or life. The deadly fire-water changes the savage to a devil. When he has only a choice of deaths, these long pent-up passions

burst out in the horrors of a massacre.

"The Indian treaty is now the surest way to the public treasury. The traders and the chiefs whom they can bribe ask for it; the agents and Department find it in their interest, and cunning politicians who never act unless their palms are crossed with silver, know how to use all chese for personal ends. There should be no offers made or inducements used to the Indians except such as the Government will see faithfully and honestly fulfilled. The policy of bribing chiefs must be stopped. The treaty should not recognize a wandering assessment. should not recognise a wandering savage tribe as an in-lependent nation; it must be no more and no less than the simple clear statement of the plighted faith of a Christian

to its Indian wards "It is now a system of reward for political favorites. The operintendents and agents are generally selected by their congressional patron as a reward for the service done in his own election. The case is so plain that no man can secure such an effice, no matter how high his character, unless as a reward for party service. The agent usually dates or lose his place. Under a wise system of govern-ment such appointments would be mischievous, but they work far greater evils under the present Indian system."

As the Indian, unlike the negro, is not an appreciable element in our politics, it may be doubted whether the wrongs of the former, as so eloquently recited by Bishop Whipple, will arouse much sensibility in answer to his moving representations. The "claims of justice and humanity," when announced in the name of the Indian, find but'a weak response from the generality of the American people, and that Divine vengeance which has been so often invoked to redress the wrongs of the black man is popularly supposed to sleep over the wrongs of the red man. It is commonly supposed that the speedy extinction of the entire Indian race is portended by physical laws, whose operation is so inevitable and determinate that a recognition of their prevalence absolves the people and Government of the United States from all moral responsibility in the premises. No one who knows any thing of our Indian system, and of the abuses which attend it can thus summarily eliminate the element of hu nan responsibility from the problem this nation is solving with regard to this hapless race. That there are remorseless laws, as well physical as moral, which determine in a large degree the condition and destiny of an inferior race, when brought into contact with a superior one, is known to all. History and statistics alike attest the presence of these laws, now dooming one race to temporary enslayement, and now appointing another to extermination. But these laws are always implicated with the moral working of the free agents under whose hands they bear their bitter fruits, whether of slavery or death, and the superior race cannot escape the responsibility entailed upon it, or dismiss the Divine inquisition for guilt with the querulous words of the first homicide, when he flippantly asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The superior race, when brought into close domestic or political relations with an inferior, is made "the keeper" of the latter, and cannot shirk the providential office. It may require a " pro-slavery logic" to prove that human bondage is "the natural and normal con- finally he appears to have run a little wild September dition" of such an inferior race when so situated, 16, he writes as follows: but it certainly requires a very callous logic to

One destined extermination of such a race as the to the destined extermination of such a race as the consequence of natural laws in the competitions of free society. If the enslavement of an inferior race be the subversion of natural justice and "the

Messre J L. Olmstead, Edward Underhill R J Toplis, and Wm. H Doty, lately arrested at New York on a charge of pursuing a contraband trade with the on a charge of pursuing a contraband trade with the enemy, have all been acquitted and the charges against them dismissed—the three last named because no evidence was produced to warrant their detention by the Marshal, and the first because it did not appear, on a full hearing, that he had committed any crime against the laws of this

governmental policy directly tending to that catas-

INTERCEPTED REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

A large part of the intercepted rebal papers known as the Lamar correspondence bave been published. The correspondence was for the most part carried on by G. B. Lamar, of Savannah, his son, C. A. Lamar, known as "Charlie," and now abroad on rebel business, and Mr. Trowbridge, a New York confederate of the Lamars, Henry Lafone, au English shipbuilder, and a Mr. Bowers, a rebel agent. We give a few extracts from the letters.

Trowbridge has immense confidence in "Charlie's" in timate relations with Napoleon:

"Can't you see him, and impress upon him the impro rican't you see him, and impress upon him the impro-priety of allowing twenty millions of people to attack and destroy one-third of their number, who only desire to withdraw from any further association with them? If we had been properly represented abroad from the beginning of our troubles, I am satisfied our ports would now be open. That is all we want. Well, I fancy you will do all you can without any suggestions from me. The Yankees do not like the movements of the rebels in Mexico, and say when they get through with the South they will turn their attention to Mexico. We shall see. From all I can learn, I fear there is some trouble in North Carolina; but I fancy nothing of a serious nature."

This was near the close of August, 1863. In September he writes again :

"Why don't you see Napoleon and urge him to action Give him Texas, and if that won't repay him give him all west of the Mississippi river. We must whip the fight some way, or we will never feel like royalty." Trowbridge's own feelings at this stage are past expres

"Good God, Charley, if you were here, and forced t listen to the Linconites about what they intend to do, &c., your hair would stand as straight as old Jackson's ever did; you would have to be tapped, or you would burst."

The hint about "feeling like royalty" refers perhaps to an earlier passage in the same letter :

"The handkerchiefs, my dear fellow, are the most beau tiful I ever put eyes upon, and as for the R. crown, I would prefer to live serving that or any other rather than live under Yankee rule. To-day I firmly believe the South ern Confederacy will be recognised by France in less than sixty days, and in that event the subscriber will have an

So it seems not to have been altogether political predilection that caused this chivalric Confederate to lean to

The n tion of French interference is brought out it nore positive terms by G. B. Lamar, in a letter written from Savannah to his son and Capt. Hartstene:

"When you go to Paris call on Mr. Slidell, and tell him from me to negotiate for the French protectorate; in case of necessity the people will gladly accept it in the last extremity. With Mexico, France, and the Confederacy in alliance, and free trade, we would eclipse the world."

In a letter written July 20 the elder Lamar explains the business of his son in Europe:

"There are no prospects of peace, nor of raising the blockade; the latter can be effected only by European Powers, and their intentions will be known on your side before they will be promulged kere, and you must governyourself accordingly, by obtaining steamers adapted to the regular trade and of large class—preserving the titles in safe hands of some neutral Power, to avoid loss by cap-

Contracting for steam are was the subject of a good deal of correspondence with Lafone, the result of which is thus explained in a letter f m Bowers, October 2:

"I closed for two stanmers to-day with Lafone & Co on the terms proposed when you saw him. I say £38,000 for all the two steamers, delivered in January, less five per cent, for all the money I pay before the boats are delivered. I think I have made a good trade. I want Hartstene to see the plans before they are commenced."

Besides these it appears that a steamer was contracted for in Sweden and one or two in Scotland. The auspices under which "Charlie" Lamar entered into these con tracts he thus explains in a letter to a Belfast (England) nerchant, August 5:

"I presume you are aware that I represent a compan of \$2 000,000 invested in cotton, of which G. B. Lamar president. I propose to make such cotton the basis of my negotiations, either by sale, hypothecation, or the formmy negotiations, either by sale, hypothecation, or the forming of a joint stock company, putting in the cotton at a price to be agreed upon; then with money so raised to purchase steamers for the running of the blockade. I must, therefore, await events, unless some of your people would like to join me now. I have Captain Henry J. Hartstene, of the navy, with me to take command. He is well and favorably known to the English people as having commanded an arctic expedition, afterward as the commander of the Resolute, the vessel belonging to the British navy abandoned in the ice, and subsequently picked up, taken into port, purchased by the United States dovernment, and sent as a present to ber Majesty the unless as a reward for party service. The ages unless as a reward for party service. The ages the mission from the Confederate States Government appoints his subordinates from the same motives, and even the mission from the Confederate States Government in the desired to do his whole duty be could not resist the has bad great experience in command of steamers, and in it he desired to do his whole duty be could not resist the many party man-Queen. He has special permission to come with me on the mission from the Confederate States Government. He running the blockade; knows our coast, and is, I think, the man in the right place. It is more hazardous now than ever, the running of the blockade, and it consequently requires the best men and fasteat hoats, but as the risks increase the profits do also. If any of your men of capital would like to go in a letter to me at the Grand Hotel, Paris, would receive attention. Our company is chartered by the State of Georgia, and is limited in its liabilities to the amount of stock held by each subscriber. Its chartered name is 'The Importing and Exporting Company of

> A letter written October 18th contains a further notice f Capt. Hartstene: "I wrote you of Capt. Hartstene's misfortune. He was

> atta sed in Munich on the 15th of September with paraly-sis, and is up to this time unable to be out of bed. His wife and doughter are with him. I fear, in which his wife coincides, that his usefulness is gone. I hope for the

> Another rebel agent is spoken of by young Lamar, October 18, in terms which show that Southern financiering has not lost some of its old traits:

" I find it impossible to do any thing with cotton, as the Government is our competitor upon a basis of 24 cents per pound at any seaport, free from all taxes and other per pound at any seaport, free from all taxes and other charges. They are issuing bonds; in other words, agreeing to deliver cotton as above at 6d, and these bonds are selling at fifty cents on the dollar. It is impossible to conceive by any thing I can write—though you have, as I know, a liberal opinion of them on that subject—the amount of swindling going on all the time, and conducted by Government agents. Capt. Bullock is the only one whose name is untarnished. Some of them have made large fortunes. One has a summer residence out of London and a winter one just out of Paris, bought, it is said, and presented him by the house of Isaac Campbeli & Ca. That he is living at the rate of \$35,000 a year I imagine there can be no doubt. With such financial agents to is the Government gredit to stand ?

In a letter to William Grawder at Liverpool, July 28. young Lamar gives the following opinion about cotton, which is perhaps given "in the way of business," and to be taken accordingly :

"Cotton is advancing with us rapidly, and very little for sale. Our people prefer holding cotton to any thing save gold itself, and, without any exaggeration, I do not believe there are 1,000,000 of sound bales in the Confederacy." Another busy rebel agent, Frank Smith, writing from Bermuda to Mr. D. Wicks, of Wetumpks, Alabama, De-

cember 2, says :

"I have facilities for getting almost any thing from New York, and if I can dispose of the cargo I now have here, intend to send an order to a foreign bouse in New York—who are acting for me—to purchase either the Margaret and Jessie or Cornubia (captured lately) when they are sold. I think they can be bought cheap, and there is no trouble in getting them out."

Young Lamar had other engagements besides buying steamers, for he seems to have been speculating steadily in cotton, gold, Confederate bonds, and " greenbacks," and

nothing more I have agreed to purchase it for the Confederate States of America, if it is demonstrated to me that it is O. K. I have had one set of experiments, which were not altogether satisfactory, but the inventor was in bed sick; am to meet him when he gets well. I have made sum of all villanies," what shall be said of the some \$5,000 on cotton; am arranging to purchase \$200,000 of gold in New York—Gov. Foote, Bowers, and self. Guion is to borrow the greenbacks in New York, buy the under the operation of an organized system of gold, and ship it to England; we then draw sterling, which is sold in New York for greenbacks, pay up what we owe, and the balance will be profit."

> Bowers, on the 5th of October, warned Lamar against mbarking largely in this remarkable powder scheme;

"Don't go into the powder speculation until we demonstrate its qualities beyond a doubt. Cammack told me last night that it was the greatest humbing out. He goes to Paris to-morrow. Still "Charlie" was not daunted, for he wrote

the man is expected every day here to impart the secret. It will be worth millions to the Government and as much to me. It can be made in ten munutes and shoots wet almost as well as when dry. This I have seen. It may though, be another Benzole catch; but before I pay him the money I am to make myself and be perfectly satisfied of its merits; then, if I am fool enough to be humbugged, I ought to lose my money. I, Governor Bowers, and the inventor will own the patent for the Confederate States. Have a caveat filed at once at Richmond. It is made out of nothing but plaster—such as all the houses in Paris are built of—and boiling water! I want this done at once, as some one may anticipate me—though they won't know how to make it—so much as has been said about it. Governor told every body he knew in Paris, and one party actually entered into a contract with the inventor's agent to give him \$4.000 more than I had agreed to give him, but failed to raise the money, and the agent had to come back to me. I have him in writing now." "In spite of the powder shooting wet almost as well as

when dry"-of which for our part we have no doubtyoung Lamar's enthusiasm must have thet a rude shock rom some cause, f r only ten days later we find him writing as follows to John F. McCauley, at the Grand Hotel de Paris, the rebel headquarters on the continent:

"See the powder man and tell him I have inst Phinizy to institute proceedings against him for damages and he will go to Paris to attend to it before leaving for

An extract from one of the same person's letters, writ ten October 18 to his father, gives the following complimentary notice of Earl Russell:

"It is impossible to contract to have boats delivered in Bermuda. Earl Russell has decided if they are the legitimate property of Englishmen, and are caught by the cruisers of the United States, and they or their cargoes are intended for the Confederacy, the seizure and condemnation are proper. I wanted Battersby to publish his letter to him in reference to the Consul, but he is as damned a knave and coward as William, with just the tenth of his ability."

And now, leaving our readers to decide as to the identity of the mysterious "William," we may dismiss this

THE COAL QUESTION.

When we remarked, the other day, that in the sever vioters of this istitude fuel is the one thing that stands between the human race and death, we hardly dwelt with inflicient emphasis on the almost boundless extent of the nagazines of coal laid up in the earth under our feet to supply this great necessity. So large are these deposites, lestined for the comfort of the human race through an indefinite series of centuries yet to come, that coal should be one of the cheapest of the necessaries of life. Sir Charles Lyell says that the coal lands of the United States Charles Lyell says that the coal lands of the United States are larger in extent than all Great Britain. That coal a cought to be as cheap as it is abundant in our country is manifest from this circumstance, that before the war it was mined and taken from the Pennsylvania quarries at the rate of from forty to sixty cents a ton, and that at Carbondale, only a year since, it was delivered at the doors of the workmen for one dollar the large ton, consisting of 2.240 pounds.

ng of 2,240 pounds.
Who are they that stand between Providence and the poor in this matter, and frustrate the beneficence of nature? Winter is upon us, and the coal which is obtained for almost a nominal price at the places where it is raised from the earth—a price so low that for a few dollars the poorest man might keep his grate at a white heat all winter—is held at famine prices when it reaches New York and other

So dear is it that many in this city who would otherwise be able to live with some comfort must endure great suffering from cold, or, if they part with their earnings for suffering from cold, or, if they part with their earnings for coal, must be pinched with huoger, or unwillingly depend on the charity of their richer neighbors. Cross the Canada frontier and you hear nothing of this frightful dearth of fuel. A little while since Liverpool coal was sold in the Quebec market for four dollars the large ton. In Great Britain, where the coal fields are far less extensive than Britain and would hold ans and wou Britain, where the coal fields are far less extensive than here, the poor are not cru hed by any such artificial dearth of fuel. At Liverpool the best Orrel coal now brings eixteen shillings sterling for the ton of 2 240 pounds, which is but four dollars, the price having risen considerably great guarantees for the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty, which it was the object of its within a short time past.

When we come to inquire into the reason why anthra

cite coal, so cheap at our mines in Pennsylvanis, is held as such an exorbitant price when it reaches our market, we find that three powerful transportation companies, the shareholders of which own large tracts of the coal lands, have obtained an almost entire control of the coal trade, and are able to demand any price that may suit their fancy.

These companies control the channels by which the supply of coal recokes the market, and fix the which the supply of coal receives the market, and fix the price at its present exorbitant and oppressive rate. There are extensive coal lands, it is true, in which these companies have no interest, but the proprietors are entirely at the mercy of the companies notwithstanding. The high duty imposed on coal by the tariff recently enacted discourages the importation of foreign coal, and makes the monopoly they possess still more profitable.

It is curious to trace the successive additions to the price of anthraciate coal. Purchase it at the mines and it

Mauch Chunk, a distance of twenty miles from the price is from \$3.75 to \$4.25 the large ton.

stage in its progress brings it to New York, and there it costs \$11 for the small ton of 2,000 pounds.

This subject deserves the serious attention both of the State Legislatures and of the Federal Congress. Congress should consider whether the mining companies ought and longer to have the advantage of the high duty which so greatly favors their monopoly. The State Legislatures should interfere in favor of their constituents, and compel the transportation companies to carry coal at a reasonable rate for individuals, and perhaps limit their annual profits to a moderate area. to a moderate per centage on their capital.

[New York Evening Post.

GENERAL SCOTT.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journ writes of General Scott as follows:

"General Scott kept open house on New Year's F has broken up housekeeping, but has rooms at Delmonico In the elegant mansion of Moses H. Grinnell, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, with several spacion dwelling-houses added to it. Deimonico has his up town establishment. In a suite of parlors on the lower floor, furnished in a style suited to his rank, General Scott has his headquarters. His rooms are such as a military gentle-man of position and fortune would desire. They are or-namented with busts, statues, maps, paintings, and imple-ments of year. His daughter lives near him, and her chil-dren, intelligent and aprightly, may be seen roaming round the rooms, chimbing his knee for a hiss, or a smile, or a kind word, and throwing a halo of youth and picasure over the home and declining years of the invalid hero. Gen. Scott is a great favorite of the ladies. Every day rare and fresh flowers are laid by fair hands on his table, filling and fresh flowers are laid by fair hands on his table, filling the room with exquisite sweetness. Fruits of all kinds are sent in to him daily, and of these attentions he is especially proud, and makes particular mension of them to all familiar friends who visit him. His bodily health is not firm. Five years ago he met with an accident that affected his spine, since which time he has not been able to sit on his horse. Indeed, he has not been on a horse but once since the accident, and then he was helped on and off, remaining but a few minutes that his portrait might be painted. He seldom teares his room, and walks about it with great difficulty. But his ming is just as clear as when his cannons pealed along our froquiers in the war of 1812. He is conversant with all the acts of the Government and of the

severely from pain caused by a carbuncle on one of fingers, and sent to a druggist for an ounce of clor to relieve the pain by bathing her finger. While thus en gaged, sitting on an ottoman, she left the bottle near her gagod, sitting on an ottoman, she left the bottle near her uncorked and unconsigualy inhaled sufficient of the powerful fumes of the chloroform to induce insensibility. When found a short time afterward she was discovered in a kneeling posture before the ottoman, with ner head resting on a pillow and breathing heavily. Although a physician was immediately summoned, before he arrived Mrs. Ward was dead. These facts were elicited by a coroner's jury, who censured the druggist for not labelling the chloroform as "poison." The deceased gas the widow of Capt. Ward, late of the United States volunteers, who, at the breaking out of the war, was the pastor of a congregation at Harlem. He raised a company of volunteers, was elected captain, and joined one of the New York regiments. He participated in a number of battles until be received a gunshot wound at Bull Run No 2, from the effects of which he died. Quite a large and interesting family are thus left orphans.

CONGRESSI NAL.

THE NEW OATH FOR SENATORS.

The most prominent subject of debate in the Senate lor some days past has been the proposition of Mr. SUMNES to establish a new rule for the body requiring Senators to take the oath prescribed for civil officers of the Government by the act of July 2, 1862. We have room to insert only an outline of some of the speeches delivered on the

Mr. BAYARD proceeded to address the Senate at length in opposition to the proposed new rule. He said that, as he was the only Senator who had not taken the oath referred to, he presumed that the rule was intended to operate personally upon him, notwithstanding he had performed the functions of Senator since the adoption of the law on the subject, and that other Senators had been allowed to do so without having the additional oath administered to them. He gave a history of the legislation on the subject at the last session, when finally it was admitted that it was to be discretionary with Senators to take the oath or not. Mr. BAYARD proceeded to address the Senate at length

or not.

Mr. BAYARD argued that the Senate was the only body to judge of the qualification of its own members under the Constitution, and no judicial act of either House is valid to expel a member who has the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution. The act of July 2, 1862, was repugnant to several provisions of the Constitution. It prescrib d a new oath to a legislator previous to entering upon his duties. The Federal Government was one of specially delegated and enumerated powers, and the Senate could not exercise powers not delegated by States to it under the Constitution. The Constitution prescribed the form of the oath which Representatives should take. He would make no cap ious opposition to the oath in any form that Congress might prescribe, though he preferred the simple form of the Constitution. He though the second oath prescribed nothing necessary for the due qualification of Senators not contained in the old oath. It was mere verbiage in great part, as the oath to support qualification of Senators not contained in the old oath. It was mere verbiage in great part, as the oath to support the Constitution involved sil that was required in the proposed oath, for no one could support the Constitution without "bearing true allegiance to the United States" as required by the oath. As to the clause referring to mental reservations, he knew of no theory of morals which would admit it, and an action for perjury would hold against a Senator or other person pleading such. This oath was a variation from the oath required by the laws of 1790, as it was retrospective in its character. The constitutional oath sppcaled to the conscience alone.

Mr. BAYARD contended that the presedent sat in the

Mr. Bayard contended that the precedent set in the establishment of this rule would be pregnant of evil. If there was power in Congress to require an expurgatory test oath in regard to treason, then might it also be required oath in regard to treason, then might it also be required in regard to any offence whatever, by which a mere majority might exclude any member, whereas, by the Constitution, it required a two-third vote to expel a member. Thus the power here proposed would be unlimited. It might require a Representative to support the act of the Executive or Congress, though he believed it to be diametrically opposed to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. He objected to this rule, not so much for the object it seeks to effect, but for the exercise of the unlimited power it confers. One precedent would be followed by another, until anarchy cossued, and a free Government would be followed by an unlimited despotism. To show another, until anarchy ensued, and a free Government would be followed by an unlimited despotism. To show that there was no parallel to the proposed legislation to be found, Mr. Bayard quoted from various English and American authorities. He hoped the guarantees of the Constitution would not be idly frittered away, and the only barriers against the encroachments of despotic power shandoned. This law would inflict a punishment upon him as a consequence of his silence. It would seek to ascertain facts in a manner unknown to the common law and the Constitution by a forced confession of the offender, and would hold his silence as a confession of guilt. This rule was contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and held a man guilty for refusing to answer an indictment for capital crime framed in a manner not authorized by that instrument.

The proposed is a support of congress was a civil officer. He quoted several acts of Congress in support of

as defined in the Constitution, and an arteris support of the great guarantees for the maintenance of the principles of civil and religious liberty, which it was the object of its framers to promote and perpetuate. If the term loyalty meant any thing else than adherence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, he would wish to be considered as disloyal, and when that was so decided, he would meet the issue as became his dignity as an American Senator.

Mr. COLLAMER addressed the Senate at length in support of the proposed rule. He said that in order to understand its true intent and meaning it was necessary to take in consideration contemporaneous legislation, the mischief produced under the old law, and the remedies produced by the new law of July, 1862. Up to 1861 men had claimed seats here who were plotting during their term to subvert and overthrow the Government of the United States—who openly declared their purposes to this end. They defiantly and malignantly domineered over a majority of the Senate, and finally undertook to carry into effect the conspiracy they here concocted. The question Mr. COLLAMER addressed the Senate at length in It is curious to trace the successive additions to the price of anthropite coal. Purchase it at the mines and it before the body was, how the Senate, in the adoption of the new rule, was to rid itself of such men and keep them out. Was the legislation of this Government to be put in the hands of men who beldly plot its destruction? Then, indeed, there was an end of the Government. If the Constitution was so framed as to be subject to this infirmity, it was a total failure. The Senator from Delsware (Mr. BAYARD) had admitted that Congress had the power to define the qualifications of its members. He did not see why the Senate had not the power that State Legislatures had repeatedly exercised in this respect. Would the Senator object under the old law to take an oath that his age was sufficient to qualify him for a seat here? Would it not be as proper for the Senate to ask the Senator if he possessed the other requisite qualifications as well as that? The law requiring the oath was an impartial one and made no distinctions, and any breach of it would be perjury, The law requiring the oath was an impartial one and made no distinctions, and any breach of it would be perjury, whereas without the sanction of the law of 1862 it would not be. The new law did not propose any new disqualification, and the Senator's objections seemed to apply solely to the manner of its application.

Mr. Collamen proceeded at some length to argue that

Mr. Collamer proceeded at some length to argue that the new rule did not, as the Senator from Delaware had it, violate the amendment to the Constitution. This did not deprive a man of his life, liberty, or property. He did not see that the requirement altered the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution.

Mr. ANTHONY said an act passed by Congress and approved by the Executive was enough law for him until an adverse decision was made by the proper tribunal. This rule was based an a law of 1862, and he mentioned in support of the authority of the Senate to establish such a rule the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland. The Chief Justice Culloch vs. The State of Maryland. The Chief Justice said "the oath which might be exacted—that of fidelity to the Constitution—is presented, and no other can be required; yet, he would be charged with insanity who should contend that the Legislature might not superadd to the oath directed by the Constitution such other oath of office as its wisdom might suggest." Mr. ANTHONY thought this

proud, and makes particular mension of them to all familiar friends who visit him. His bodiy heath is not firm. Five years ago he met with an accident that affected his spine, since which time he has not been able to sit on his horse. Indeed, he has not been go a horse but once since the accident, and then he was helped on and off, remaining but a few minutes that his portrait might be painted. He selious tagges his room, and walks about it with great difficulty. But his ming is just as clear as when his cannous peaded along our froquers at the way of 1812. He is conversant with all the acts of the Government and of the army. He reads every thing that relates to our national peril, has his own decided opinions of movements and of men, and expresses himself freely, without the well of men, and expresses himself freely, without the well of men, and expresses himself freely, without the well of men, and expresses himself freely, without the well of secrees of reserves and salil of our generals, and the obstacles that still he in our path.

DESOLATION IN VIRGINIA.

A member of the Thirty-minth Massachusetts regiment, attached to Gen. Mesde's army, writes as follows:

"I do not wonder that Virginia is desolate, for if you could have thought that Uncle Sam was running a saw mill for us. Old houses, lenges, and family a pretty new church which stood in a grove at the foot of Cede and the construction in the course of the construction of our houses, were brought in by our boys."

ANOTHER DEATH CHLOROFORM

Mr. HENDRICKS said that he had subscribed this oath by here took his seat here, not because he thought that United Heads of the state of the took his seat here, not because he though that the one strated has a learn to be in the clamor that this that his that his that his that his that his that he had subscribed this only in the two of the rebellion. I have such persons treated as criminal after the fall of Cromwell, wherein it was held that he would not have such persons treated as criminal after the fall of Cromwell Mr. HENDRICKS said that he had subscribe

sent of the governed. In the name of its State, he entered his protest against such a policy, making one man in
those States equal to ten in Indians. The President proposed to take charge of ten States, with an army to second
him inferior to none ever possessed by any sovereigh
power. The noisy and vensi men who had been the most
vehement supporters of secession in the days of its tri-

powers from the Constitution. It had no anterior existence. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution is restriction of the power, as under State constitutions. We are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. Did the act of July 2, 1862, embrace Soustors? He contended not; and quoted various authorities in support of the argument that Senators were not officers within the meaning of the Constitution and the law. The Senate only had power to expel by a two-thirds vote, and not by impeachment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in regard to any question; and every Senator had a right to his individual opinions, subject only to the law, civil and criminal.

He pointed out the fact that the Constitution provided that no Senator shall be appointed to a civil office during his term, and said that the interpretation put upon the statute by Senators would be absurd, because then Senators would hold civil offices while they were on the floor. Senators and Representatives were only responsible to the Legislatures and constituents of their respective States. The Senate was a body of men, so was the House; and they derived all powers not under, but by the Constitution, and the members held their seats subject to no other part of the Government, except they are made so by the Constitution. The President, nor the other House, had no right to question acts of the Senate, because it would be

decision of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCullough vs. The State of Maryland, quoted by Mr. ANTHONY yesterday. He contended that that decision did not apply here. The question then was was there power to establish a United States bank.

If a man were loyal now and takes the oath, would you turn him out and indict him for perjury because he had at some time in the past committed the offence of treason? He would say not. Who knows but what some of the Senators who had only taken the oath prescribed in the Constitution could not be relied upon, and had committed at some time offences against the United States? The war now upon us is waged under the Constitution for the suppression of the spirit of rebellion that would overthrow it. It was to be limited to the specific objects for which it was intended. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war terminated, sud this slaughter to cease! was intended. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war terminated, and this slaughter to ceare Did we want sound fraternal relations to be restored, and our former prosperity revived, and our nation to be placed in the front rank of the nations of the earth? Who would not say yes? Can we get the Seceded States back by measures to keepsthem out? Was it the purpose of the act of July 2 to say to the people of the South, men, women, and children, you are out of the Union now and forever, and that they should be slaughtered on their own

men, and children, you are out of the Union now and forever, and that they should be slaughtered on their own
hearthstones unless they came in? This was not the view
taken in 1862, when the act was passed.

The people of the South, when the military power of
the rebellion was subdued, would again come into the
fold of the Union under the provision of the President's
amnesty proclamation. The social connections of those
people had much to do with their present condition.
What a spectacle it would be to see six millions of people thrust out of the pale of the Government of the
United States! But it would be infinitely worse to hold a proud and sensitive people in such slavery. He was opposed to placing the negro on a political equality with the white as a greater evil to the slave than the master. the white as a greater evil to the slave than the master. What man would not suffer death a thousand times than to be brought to political degradation? Such degradation was not necessary to the crushing out of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

The day was fast approaching (if the power of the Government was exerted as it ought to be) when the military power of the rebellion would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in heart, as well as in

deed the blessings of a restored Union. In the language of Webster, "This Government of ours was not a con-solidated, but a united one.

"Not, chaos-like, together crushed and bruised, But, like the world, harmoniously confused; Where order in variety we see; And where, though all things differ, all agree."

The question was taken on the proposition of Mr SAULSBURY, to refer the proposed new rule to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire whether Senators and Representatives are included within the provisions of the act entitled "An act to presente an oath of office and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, and whether the said act is in accordance or in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

This motion was rejected by the following vote

YEAS—Messra, Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Powell, Sanlabury, Willey, and Wright—12
NAYS—Messra. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris Hicks, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kunasa, Morgan, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, and Wilson—26.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the pro-

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, thought this was a simple proposition, that every Senator should hereafter take this ath or be excluded from this body. It was rather late

oath or be excluded from this body. It was rather late in the day to say that we were doing a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent loyal people, when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves here to take such an oath as this.

Admiting that a Senator was not a civil officer, does it follow that he is not embraced in the statute? They obtain their offices by election or appointment. Is not a Senator elected? Is not the President elected? Upon what principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators. principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators as well as other officers elected by the people? Without the fidelity required by the oath under this statute the Constitution would become a dead letter; its vital blood would be gone. With this it would endure forever. The omission of the particular form of the oath in the Constitution plainly gives the Senate power to establish one. The Senate was not to be more imbecile than a court of justice, and we had a right to go back and inquire into the antecedents of a person demanding admission in this body. If in the future, cases of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such cases he should in the future, esses of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such cases he should cheerfully vote for it. "Sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof." The people of the North were not such fools as to fight such a war as this, and sacrifice one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand lives, and then turn around and say to traitors, come back and sit in the councils of the nation. He would never consent to such

Mr. FOOTE, of Vermont, would discuss alone the tion of the expediency of the proposed rule. Where was the propriety of incorporating it to the rules of the Senate an obligation which the law of July, 1863, itself already imposes? The law in itself was a sufficient rule. A rule of the Senate could not make the statute any stronger than it was. There was no precedent for this rule. It implied that the law was defective, and there was no necessity

Mr. SAULSBURY, being entitled to the floor, made a long speech against the resolution. He said that the importance of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate results to follow that decision, but upon those which might hereafter occur. If it was condeded that the act of July 2, 1862, applied to Senators and Representatives, he could conceive but one object which the friends of that measure had in view in its passage—the excusion of the States now in revolution from representation in Congress. If such was the object, the friends of that measure must be regarded as the rankest disunionists, because to exclude from membership in this body and the House everybody who had aided in any manner the existing revolution was to exclude those States from representation in Congress. No other person could possibly represent those States or their people in future.

He adverted to the various provisions of the Constitution to show that a Senator was not an officer under the Government of the United States in the sense that that term was used in the Constitution, or could be legitimally employed in an act of Congress. He argued in reference Mr. SAULSBURY, being entitled to the floor, made

term was used in the Constitution, or could be legitima e y employed in an act of Congress. He argued in reference to the nature and character of our political institutions, contending that in no sense a Senator could be considered as an officer under the United States, but only a representative of his State in a body constituting a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which body was a part of the Government, and not a body under the Government.

He cited the opinions of Mr Madison in reference to the nature and character of our Government, contending that the act of the 3d of July, in the proposed order, regarded that Government as one purely national and in no respect federal, which he denied, claiming that the Government was chiefly federal, but admitting that in point it was national. He attributed the opinions of those who advocated the proposed measures to a disregard of those fundamental constitutional principles.

neversity of the san attempt to maintain the dampates of the last date was by the in the contract of the fact of the contract of the contract

were from the Constitution. It had no anterior existtion. The absence of the delegation of the power in the
constitution is restriction of the power, as under State
constitutions. We are bound to show the existence of
the past had been deceived in reference to the practical
operation of our Federal system. Mr. Hamilton thought
that our State governments would be a perfect security
against, the sucroachments of Federal power. He (Mr.
July 2, 1862, embrace Scustors! He contended not;
id quoted various authorities in support of the argument. Constitution; under the influence of Pederal p tically exercised, it had been blotted from exis to morrow. Shall the Constitution be preser rights of the people be maintained, or shall they it to centralized Federal authority? This is the use

to centralized Federal authority? This is the issue reing from the developments of the present times. It cision is with the people themselves. If they are we of their fathers, they will preserve their heritage.

Mr. SUMNER replied in general to the object which had been urged to the adoption of the rule, ring especially to the ground heretofore taken by Mr. It that the rule was unnecessary because it could adding to the power of the mendate of the law requiring oath to be taken. He urged that the circumstance the law had not been complied with was the best prothe necessity of the sule, and quoted remarks of the mer. Senafor from Delaware (Bayard) in an impeacher case, as showing that he regarded members of Congas officers of the Government.

dy the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) relative to the seceded States, which he considered unconstitutional and mischievous. The States were not to be reduced to territorial governments, to come back into the Union at such times and in such manner as Congress might elect.

He controverted also the view of Mr. Collamer, with reference to the confiscation act of July 17, 1862, declaring there was nothing in that act to support the law of July 2, 1862, under which this rule is proposed to be apilied to Senstors; and proceeded at length to explain the scision of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulugh vs. The State of Maryland, quoted by Mr. Anthony terday. He contended that that decision did not a United States.

as any thing else.

The debate was further continued by Mesers. SHER-MAN, SUMNER and DOOLITTLE. The latter said MAN, SUMNER and DOOLITTLE. The latter said that the fact that all the Senators, except Mr. BAYARD and Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, had taken the oath in question, showed that the law had not fallen into disnetude here, as alleged by the Senator from Massachusetts. The resolution d d not meet the case the gentleman designed it for, as both these Senators had entered upon the discharge of their duties, while the rule intended to provide that Senators should take the oath before entering on their duties. He had no fear that the leaders of the rebellion would ever appear here, for when the military power of the rebellion was broken they would wish the mountains to hide them from the fury of their own people for having misled and ruined them.

misled and ruined them.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr.
SUMNER'S resolution, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers. Authony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Lane of Kansis, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyek, Trunsull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, and Wilkson—98.

NAYS—Mesers. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Powell, Saulebury, Wright—11.

It appears by the following letter from the wife of Mr. Henry B. Stanton that he is no longer in the public ser-

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

Sir: As Mr. Starton is absent, allow me to correct

Sir: As Mr. Starton is absent, allow me to correct your "statement of facts" in the Tribune of January 15.
Mr. Stanton was not "dismissed" by Collector Barney from his Bureau in the Custom House. Solicitor Jordan's investigations, commencing early in October, at the time the frauds in the bond department were discovered, were not finished until early in December. At the time of these investigations, Mr. Stanton being exonerated from all complicity in the frauds, he resigned, and was paid his sa'ary in full up to that time. Had he been dismissed, or area after thorough investigation any ground of augmission. even after thorough investigation any ground of suspicion bad remained against him, he could not have claimed or received his salary. Yours, respectfully, E. CADY STANTON.

THE MEXICAN CROWN.

The New York "Courier des Etats Unis" publishes the ollowing extract of a letter from the Archduke Maximilian to Gen Almonte, of Mexico: . "Rest assured, my dear General, that I do not in the

least hesitate about coming to you. My resolution has been finally taken; and ever since the speech which I made October 31, before Mexico and the world, I have made October 31, before Mexico and the world, I have only been waiting to take up the reins of authority for the fulfilment of conditions made necessary not by my own dignity alone, but by the best interests of your country. I have already assured you of this in my letter of October 9th, and it gives me pleasure to renew the assurance now. You may use this letter as you please, to dissipate all doubts which may be still felt in Mexico."

The Courier adds that the telegraph and the railway are n undisturbed operation from Vera Cruz to Mexico. It admits that an Imperialist force under Franceso had been compelled to raise the siege of the small town of Zeputillan near Guadalsjara, and that the Juarists have captu ed and off a variety of small affairs, resulting favorably

ments of things.

A despatch from San Francisco says that a letter from Guadalajara, dated the 6th instant, contradicts the Mexican news received from Havana via the overland telegraph. The French, under Bazaine, it is stated, occupied Zapotlan on the 4th, without opposition. Uraga, wih eight thousand Mexicans, was prepared to make a stand on the mountain defiles leading to Colima.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE COPPER MINE -The "Advenstate of a valuable correct mine.—The "Adventure" copper mine, with all its appurtenances, was sold by suction at Pittsburgh on Tuesday. The mine is situated in the county of Ontonogan, Michigan, and is regarded as a very valuable property, consisting of eight hundred acres of land, with a large amount of valuable improvements, including machinery, &c. It was purchased by D. T. Charles and Thomas F. Mason, for the sum of \$110,000, one fourth

THE CHICAGO PROVISION TRADE -The Chicago Tr bune of the 15th says that the previous day was probably the busiest day the city ever saw in the provision market In bulk and box meats alone no less than four million pounds changed hands, besides several thousand package

CURE FOR FROSTBITE -Raw cotton and castor-oil

A NAPOLEON FOR MEXICO.-The Paris Patrie of De cember 28 says: "Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince Canino, has just entered the Foreign Legion, with the rank of captain. This regiment, new in Algeria, is destined for Mexico." The Prince here named is of Bonaparte blood from both of his parents. His father was the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and his mother was the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte. He was born in 1839, and is married to a daughter of the Roman Prince Ruspoli.

CHICAGO AS A LUMBER MARKET.—The total rece of lumber by lake at Chicago during the year 1863 were 393,074 882 feet. These are largely in excess of the receipts of the year before, and do not include the receipts by railroad, which were considerable. The Journal says the past has been the most prosperous lumber season ever known in the West, and the prices have been higher also

What it Equals.—The aggregate steam power of Great Britain is set down at 83,635,214 horse power, or equal to 400,000,000 men. This is the force that is adding to the wealth of modern society in a greater degree than any power which has existed since the foundation of the world. The power of steam makes England, with a population of only 20,000 000, produce wealth representing the labor of a population twenty times that amount.

PAYMENT OF DAMAGES .- The damage to the Cumber land Valley railroad, during the late invasion of Pennsylvanie, is given at \$53,559, of which the Government has paid \$23,799 To the Franklin branch the damages assessed are \$14,916, of which sum the Government has paid \$1,055.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN ENGINEER -After the late severe snow-storm at the West, an engineer of a train upon the Racine and Mississippi railroad, while attempting to force his train through a huge snow bank, was threwn from the cab of the engine into the bank and buried in the snow seven or eight feet. When his disappearance was dis-covered search was made and his body recovered, but life

was extinct. He died from suffocat PRISONERS IN ILLINOIS -There are fifteen thousa

proposed measures to a disregard of those fundamental constitutional principles

He proceeded to show that if this form of eath could be prescribed by Congress, then could one be required that a member had swam the Hellespout, looked into the crater of Vesuvius, or split rails in Illinois. If Congress could prescribe this rule, they could also prescribe a rule that the person applying for admission had voted for the present Executive, and would vote for his re-election; also that those who should succeed Senators in their places may require future candidates for admission to swear that they never approved of his policy or any act of his Administration. Thus would admission to this body depend upon caprice, partisan whim, or dictyling.

Referring to the argument of Mr. Collamer he said that it was false, wholly an erroneous assumption, that a subsequent act of 1963, to punish treason, created a legal disability, and not the act prescribing the oath. In analyzing these acts he showed how, in his judgment, such an argument was untenable, and concluded by a citation from